

THE CITIZEN.

Vol. VIII Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 4, 1907.

Watch for the Farm Department articles by Francis O. Clark, commencing April 12th.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Chinese famine has grown to such terrible proportions that the continuance in power of the ruling dynasty is regarded as seriously threatened.

The Standard Oil Company and the European Petroleum Union have, according to a London paper, reached a mutually satisfactory agreement, which will end the struggle hitherto waged for the European markets.

The members of the Weilman North Pole expedition are completing the preparation of the balloon America, and will leave Paris shortly for Tromsø, Norway, whence they will leave on their search for the Pole June 1st.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

Frederick A. Busse, a tough politician with a dark record was elected mayor of Chicago Tuesday by a plurality of about 13,000 over Edward F. Dunn, the Democratic Candidate and present mayor. The traction ordinances, which were opposed by Mayor Dunn, were adopted by a majority of more than 30,000. Poor Chicago!

Railroads west of Chicago received during 1906 a total of \$1,260,677 for the transportation of immigrants, the largest sum distributed in the history of the Western Immigration Bureau.

The complete count of the votes cast in Detroit at Monday's election shows that the proposition to accept \$750,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library was defeated by less than 100 votes.

An important conference was held at the White House last week at which a plan was outlined for the Federal control of the railroads of the country to be presented to the next Congress. A number of manufacturers also called on the President and asked him to make an address at the earliest possible moment which would serve to quiet the uneasiness in commercial circles over the present situation.

W. J. Bryan has written a letter to H. M. Whitney of Massachusetts, in which he again says that he believes that "public ownership is the ultimate solution of the railroad question."

Secretary of War Taft has ended his tour of inspection of the Panama Canal, and his party have started for Havana, being due to arrive there on April 7th. Three days will be spent in Cuba, during which time Secretary Taft will investigate the situation with regard to the withdrawal of American troops from the island.

Uncle Sam's treasury chest is overflowing. With three months of the fiscal year to come, there is a surplus of over \$51,000,000.

According to a bulletin of the census office there are now nearly eight million more people in the United States than in 1900.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

At the instance of Attorney Floyd Byrd the cases against the Hargises and Callahan, charged with the murder of James Cockrell, have been set for trial on May 7th at Lexington.

Temperance advocates of Lawrenceburg may bring suit to set aside the recent local option election in that city. They will attack the law putting Lawrenceburg in the fourth class, and will contend that its population is not sufficient to entitle it to enter that class. If upheld this contention would prevent an election in the city separate from the county.

The sudden drop in temperature throughout the state the first part of the week has put the fruit crop in great danger, according to T. J. Walz, weather forecaster for the Louisville district.

Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn last Monday received from President Roosevelt his commission as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Senator Blackburn was the Democrat leader in the Senate.

AN OPEN SWITCH

Causes Death of More Than a Score on the Southern Pacific.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—A disastrous wreck on the Southern Pacific occurred a mile and a half east of this town shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when westbound train No. 9, from New Orleans for San Francisco, ran into an open switch while going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and ten of the fourteen coaches were derailed. Twenty-six people were killed and the death list may yet total much higher, as the injured numbered about 100, many of whom will die.

The wrecked coaches were hurled in every direction. Four of them were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans. They occupied the smoker and day coach.

But two Americans are known to have been killed, although several of those among the injured will undoubtedly die. George L. Sharp of Muncie, Ind., was instantly killed. The baggageman of the train was also killed.

KILLING PEOPLE ACCORDING TO LAW.

Until all the fools are dead there is always likely to be some one getting up to say with a sorrowful shake of his head: "You can't make people good by law." There is no use in making laws against selling whisky, for those who like it will drink it anyway and the others will not. With the air of a sage, one of our exchanges says: "We cannot legislate people into sobriety."

No we cannot make people good or even sober, by law. **We cannot keep them from murder or arson or stealing, by law.** The law is against these things but still people keep on breaking the law. Even if you could keep a man from stealing by law that would not make him honest. A man who would steal if he got a chance is a thief whether he steals or not. What is the use of the law then?

The law against stealing is not to make thieves honest, but to protect honest people from thieves. Laws against whisky are not to keep men from drinking but to keep men from making others drunk. If a man makes whisky for himself, drinks it and does nobody else any harm the law will not touch him. When he commences to poison others with his whisky then the law ought to say: **Stop!** The law will not try to stop me from poisoning myself if I do it very slowly, taking some years to kill myself, but the law does right to say to me: **You shall not poison others.** The laws against the saloon are not to compel men to be sober,—they are to prevent men from making their living by making others drunk. A law that allows a man to sell whisky, is a law that says: **You may kill people without being punished.** Such a law is a disgrace to any community.

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students &c.

B Rhetorical Recital.

Next Monday night at 7:30 the members of B Rhetoricals Class will read a play which they have written during the winter term, in the College Chapel. The name of the play is Robert McDonald. The scene is laid in Washington, D. C. during a session of Congress. A bill has been introduced into both houses of Congress providing that all railways and pipe lines doing an interstate business shall be taken over by the United States Government, and paid for at a price to be determined by a commission to be appointed by Congress.

Mary Arbeely and Grace Cornelius took the prizes of the evening for declining nominations.

Alpha Zeta, — President, Eugene Thompson; Vice President, Roy Eastman; Corresponding Secretary, John Gerdes; Recording Secretary, Abner Stillwell; Asst. Recording Secretary, J. K. Morton; Critic, A. H. Meese; Treasurer, Wm. Sprague; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Kinnard; Chorister, Jesse Huff; Directors, Clyde Stillwell, J. Mein, Ivan Eastman; Students' Journal Editor, H. Shoemaker.

Beta Kappa, — President, Charles Flanery; Vice President, E. B. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Cole; Recording Secretary, Woodson Baldwin; Treasurer, Vernon Sharits; Sergeant-at-Arms, Zeal Logan; Chorister, Lewis Baker.

Pi Epsilon Pi Literary Society.—President, Edith Early; Vice President, Anna Pickering; Secretary, Fern Douglas; Treasurer, Jessie Newman; Marshals, Miss Bach and Core Hyton.

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The seventh annual banquet of the Alpha Zeta Society was held last Saturday night in the Parish House. There were about one hundred and forty present. The decorations, in the society colors, crimson and gold, were beautiful, the menu dainty and the toasts sparkling. The success was complete. Next week we may be able to give a fuller account of the evening's events.

Mayor Woods at the Commercial Club.

Mayor C. E. Woods with Robert Terrill, came down from Richmond to be guests of the Berea Commercial Club, Wednesday afternoon. They looked over the town and especially the sewer system in the afternoon and at night Mayor Woods gave an interesting address to the Club on the subject of Law Enforcement and Municipal Improvement. About sixty were present.

Show Your Colors.
Green and white or Purple and gold. The Pi Epsilon Pi carry the green flag; the Utile Dulce the purple. We expect you boys to be true to your first love. Many, many years ago, I believe it was several thousand, there was a man, handsome, attractive, bright—bright in all his studies, who after wearing Utile Dulce colors to one of the contests, seeing an attractive Pi girl when his U. D. girl was far away put on the Green and White. It did not match his hair and eyes, but what of that? His doom was sealed. The Grecian Furies pursued him. The Roman Harpies made his life miserable. Mice waylaid him in the daytime and ghosts made his nights horrible. He repented and sought for mercy. He wore a purple suit and a gold tie; he ate nothing but grapes, papering his walls with their beloved skins but it was too late. He had deserted his colors once. His skin turned purple; his hair yellow.

The following officers were elected by the Literary Societies at their meetings last Friday night:

Phi Delta.—President, H. H. Fellmyer; Vice President, Arthur Dailey; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Young; Recording Secretary, Luther Shadoin;

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Gold Bricks and Gold Nuggets.

Sometimes we buy gold bricks from swindlers that come along, and after our hard-earned money is gone, find we have been swindled. It often happens, however, that we miss the rich nuggets of gold which lie near us because the gold is hidden by some other metal or material and nothing tells us it is there.

Here are a few words to tell you what a valuable thing you can get at a very small cost. If you think over what is said you will know that here is a gold nugget, not a "gold brick."

A Christian Newspaper.

The Citizen is a Christian family newspaper. As a Christian paper it tells the truth just as far as it can be found out, about people, about politics, about religion, and it stands for everybody and everything that is right, and opposes everything that is wrong, no matter where it is or who does it. It stands against Mormonism, for Mormonism is false religion that is dangerous to the family, the true church and the national government. It opposes the liquor business for the saloon is one of the worst enemies of the home and nation. It prints the Sunday School lesson each week, for the Sunday school is one of the best institutions in the world. It stands for good laws and for good men to make and enforce them, whatever party they belong to. It favors the republican party in Kentucky because the democratic party has stolen their right to full representation from thousands of voters in Kentucky, and they will never get their rights back again until some other party comes into power and restores them their rights.

All the Family Needs.

The Citizen is a family newspaper. It considers all the needs of the family, especially the mountain family. Every week it gives some space to the needs of the home, cooking recipes, and hints for making the home cosy, comfortable, clean and beautiful. It gives simple remedies for common sicknesses and tells how to stop the spread of disease. Then it gives the best advice for making the farm and garden and chicken yard pay, and for making roads better. It is all the time helping to make the school better, giving hints to teachers and parents from those who know most about school teaching. It contains stories, games and other things for the children and young people. It has a fine continued story running all the time, one of the latest by some author who has made himself famous in the world.

News From Old Kentucky.

It has news letters every week or two from about twenty-five correspondents in eight or ten mountain counties and is extending that list. It gives news from relatives and friends all thru the mountains and even in many other states where they have gone. People in Maine and California and Texas and even in other countries in South America and Europe depend upon The Citizen for news of their friends in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia. It gives news of the hundreds of students who have left their mountain homes to make the most of themselves by getting an education in Berea College. It gives the latest news of the state of Kentucky, its politics, its industries, its fight for law, order and temperance.

Fifty Killed by Explosion.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, March 30.—Four white men and fifty natives were killed and three whites and sixteen natives injured by an explosion of two cases of dynamite at the Drefontein mine. A native tampered with the dynamite.

Tranquility Being Restored.

Bucharest, April 2.—An official report, based on intelligence received from all parts of the country, indicates that tranquility is being restored generally throughout Roumania. Steps are being taken to deal with the bands of marauding peasants who are still active.

And the Rest of the World.

We all want to know what is going on in other states besides our own,

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

At the Close of Business on the 30th Day of March, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$164,239 54
Overdrafts, secured	1,451 97
Due from other banks	31,645 67
Two Banking Houses and Lots	17,988 84
Currency and Specie	12,010 02
Furniture and Fixtures	5,621 92
Current Expenses	1,185 71
Interest Paid	356 43
Total Resources	234,500 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund	8,672 37
Undivided Profits	3,072 16
Deposits	172,753 77
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1 80
Total Liabilities	234,500 10

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss.

County of Madison. } ss.
W. H. Porter, Cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, a Bank located and doing business in the town of Berea, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank, at the close of business on the 30th day of March 1907, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said Bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State designating the 30th day of March, 1907, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. H. Porter, the 2d day of April, 1907.

J. M. EARLY, Notary Public.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier.

Chas. Burdette, Director.

J. W. Dinsmore, Director.

E. T. Fish, Director.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith; the name of the writer should be given in the case of stories or articles, and the names and addresses of the persons particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Private names are often difficult to decipher, because of the manner in which they are written.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," ZELDA DAMEON, Etc.

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CHAPTER V.—Continued.

I shrugged my shoulders and turned toward Glenarm. My grandfather had left me a cheerful legacy of distrust among my neighbors, the result, probably, of importing foreign labor to work on his house. The surly Morgan had intimated as much; but it did not greatly matter. I had not come to Glenarm to cultivate the rusties, but to fulfill certain obligations laid down in my grandfather's will. I was, so to speak, on duty, and I much preferred that the villagers should let me alone. Comforting myself with these reflections I reached the wharf, where I saw Morgan sitting with his feet dangling over the water, smoking a pipe.

I nodded in his direction, but he feigned not to see me. A moment later he jumped into his boat and rowed out upon the lake.

When I returned to the house Bates was at work in the kitchen. This was a large square room with heavy timbers showing in the walls and low ceiling. There was a great fireplace in an enormous chimney, fitted with a crane and hobs, but for practical purposes a small range was provided.

Bates received me placidly.

"Yes; it's an unusual room, sir. Mr. Glenarm copied it from an old kitchen in England. He took quite a pride in it. It's a pleasant place to sit in the evening, sir."

He showed me the way below, where I found that the cellar extended under every part of the house, and was divided into large chambers. The door of one of them was of heavy oak, bound in iron, with a barred opening at the top. A great iron hasp with a heavy padlock and grilles area windows gave further the impression of a cell, and I fear that at this, as at many other things in the curious house, I swore—if I did not laugh—thinking of the money my grandfather had expended in realizing his whims. The room was used, I noted with pleasure, as a depository for potatoes.

In another of these rooms I found a curious collection of lanterns of every conceivable description, grouped on shelves; and next door to this apartment was another store-room filled with brass candlesticks of many odd designs.

I returned to the main floor and sought the comforts of the library, where I smoked a pipe over a very tedious chapter in an exceedingly dull book on "Norman Revivals and Influences." Then I went out, assuring myself that I should get steadily to work in a day or two.

Bates was soberly chopping wood at a rough pile of timber at the rear of the house. His industry had already impressed me. He had the quiet ways of an ideal serving man.

"Well, Bates, you don't intend to let me freeze to death, do you? There must be enough wood in the pile there to last all winter."

"Yes, sir; I am just cutting a little more of the hickory, sir. Mr. Glenarm always preferred it to beech or maple."

I turned toward the unfinished tower in the meadow, from which a windmill pumped water to the house. The iron frame was not wholly covered with stone, but material for the remainder of the work lay scattered at the base. I went on through the wood to the lake and inspected the boat house; then I followed the pebbly shore to the stone wall where it marked the line of the school-grounds. The wall, I observed, was of the same solid character here as along the road. I tramped beside it, reflecting that my grandfather's estate, in the heart of the Republic, would some day give the lie to foreign complaints that we have no ruins in America.

The buildings of St. Agatha's were well hidden by the intervening wood, and I climbed upon the wall at the iron gate for an ampler view. The pillars at either side of the gate were of huge dimensions and were higher than I could reach. The little Gothic church near at hand was built of stone similar to that used in Glenarm house. As I surveyed the scene a number of young women appeared, and, forming in twos and fours, walked back and forth before the chapel. A sister clad in a brown habit lingered near or walked first with one and then another group of students. It was all very pretty and interesting and not at all the ugly school for paupers I had expected to find. The students were not the charity children I had carelessly pictured; they were not so young, for one thing, and they seemed to be apparelled decently enough.

I smiled to find myself adjusting my scarf and straightening my collar as I beheld my neighbors for the first time. As I sat thus on the wall I heard the sound of angry voices back of me on the Glenarm side, and a crash of underbrush marked a flight and pursuit. I crouched down on the wall and waited. In a moment a man plunged through the wood and stumbled over a low hanging vine and fell, not 20 feet away from me. To my great surprise it was Morgan, my acquaintance of the morning. He rose, cursed his ill luck

and, hugging the wall close, ran toward the lake. Instantly the pursuer broke into view. It was Bates, evidently much excited and with an ugly cut across his forehead. He carried a heavy club, and, after listening for a moment for sounds of the enemy, he hurried after the caretaker.

It was not my row, though I must say it wakened my curiosity. I straightened myself out, threw my legs over the school side of the wall and lighted a cigar, feeling cheered by the opportunity the stone barricade offered for observing the world.

As I looked off toward the Little church I found two other actors appearing on the scene. A girl stood in a little opening of the wood, talking to a man. Her hands were thrust into the pockets of her coat; she wore a red tam-o'-shanter, that made a bright bit of color in the wood. They were not more than a dozen yards away, but a wild growth of young maples lay between us. Their profiles were toward me, and the tones of the girl's voice reached me clearly as she addressed her companion. He wore a clergyman's high waistcoat, and I assumed that he was the chaplain whom Bates had mentioned. I am not by nature an eavesdropper, but the girl was clearly making a plea of some kind, and the chaplain's stalwart figure awake in me an antagonism that held me to the wall.

"If he comes here I shall go away, so you may as well understand it and tell him. I shan't see him under any circumstances, and I'm not going to Florida or California or anywhere else on a private car, no matter who chaperones it."

"Not to write to me or to Sister Theresa!" broke in the girl contempt-

fully.

"Understand, sir, that I'm only giving you his message. He thought it best—"

"To the grave troubles which have been broken out in Roumania do not arise from any anti-Semitic feeling. They are of a well defined agrarian character. The peasants are not only devastating the houses and farms of Jewish farmers, but also those of Roumanian landed proprietors. It is undeniable that these sad occurrences are a part of the agitation now prevalent in Russia, especially in Bessarabia, which borders on Roumania.

"The Roumanian government is taking energetic measures to restore order, and it hopes that by active military intervention the rioting quickly will be suppressed. Immediately the government will introduce a series of measures providing for the necessary agrarian reforms."

Bucharest, March 26.—That the revolted peasants of Roumania are at least temporarily beyond control of the government forces in the field is amply evidenced by the stories of pillaging and incendiarism coming in from all parts of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The plundering continues on a large scale in the districts of Roman, Putna, Jassy and Botosahn.

There have been several serious conflicts between peasants and troops, notably at Baches, in the district of Vaslui, where 2,000 peasants armed with rifles and revolvers attacked a company of soldiers.

The troops fired several volleys, killing 40 peasants and wounding large numbers, but the soldiers were so greatly outnumbered that they finally were obliged to retreat.

TWENTY-SIX PEOPLE INJURED

By Explosion of Natural Gas in a Theater.

Greenfield, Ind., March 26.—Twenty-six persons were injured, some seriously, and a two-story building occupied by a five-cent theater with moving pictures was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas used to heat the building.

About 200 people were in the theater at the time, and in the panic that followed men, women and children rushed for the doors, trampling on one another. That no one was killed outright is considered nothing short of a miracle.

The loss, including the building wrecked and adjoining structures, is estimated at \$10,000.

The explosion is thought to have been caused by a lighted match, which ignited escaping gas at a ventilator under the east window of the building.

Chicago, March 26.—A crisis has been reached in the negotiations between the railroads throughout the west and their employees over the wage question, and "it is up to the general managers," according to representatives of the 50,000 employees who have voted to strike unless their demands are complied with.

The reply of the general managers to this statement is: "We have conceded all we can."

Tuesday morning both sides will meet in conference, and unless there is a breakdown on one side or the other the most gigantic strike in the history of transportation in this country appears imminent.

Verdict Against Negro Soldiers

Washington, March 26.—Senate committee on military affairs received from the acting secretary of war a copy of a telegram from Brig. Gen. McCaskiey, commanding the department of Texas, concerning the Maj. Penrose court-martial. The telegram says that Penrose was exonerated, but that the court found that the "shooting up" of Brownsville was done by men of the 25th Infantry.

"Excuse me, sir—I'm Mrs. Gunbusta of Bumhurst—we're tired of the suburbs—we want to come to the city—that's why I've called—I'm looking for a place where they'll take children—do you know of any such place?"

"Oh, yes, there are a few places left in the city where they take children," replied the man, wheeling about in his chair; "there is a fine place two blocks down, right on the corner; take a look at it; you can't miss seeing it."

"I'll go to see it immediately," and as Mrs. Gunbusta hurried out of the place and walked in the direction indicated the ruddy-faced, chubby fellow's eyes twinkled merrily. Walking down two blocks what was Mrs. Gunbusta's surprise to see on the corner an immense granite building, on the front of which was a large gilt sign, reading:

"CITY ORPHAN ASYLUM."

very tough, sir. A piece of wood flew up and struck me."

"Too bad!" I said with sympathy. "You'd better rest a bit this afternoon."

"Thank you, sir; but it's only a small matter,—only, you might think the cut a trifle disfiguring."

He struck a match for my cigarette, and I left without looking at him again. But as I crossed the threshold of the library I formulated this note: "Bates is a liar, for one thing, and a person with active enemies for another; watch him."

All things considered the day was passing well enough. I picked up a book, threw myself on a comfortable divan to smoke and reflect before continuing my explorations. As I lay there, Bates brought me a telegram, a reply to my message to Pickering. It read:

"Yours announcing arrival received and filed."

It was certainly a queer business, my errand to Glenarm. I lay for a couple of hours dreaming and counted the candles in the great crystal chandelier until my eyes ached. Then I took my cap and was soon tramping toward the lake.

There were several small boats and a naphtha launch in the boat-house. I dropped a canoe into the water and paddled off toward the summer colony, whose gables and red roofs were plainly visible from the boat-house.

I landed and roamed idly over leaf-strewn walks past nearly a hundred cottages, to whose windows and verandas the winter blinds gave a dreary and inhospitable air. There was, at one point, a casino, whose broad veranda hung over the edge of the lake, while beneath, on the waterside, was a boat-house.

I walked back to the wharf, where I had left my canoe, and was about to step into it when I saw, rocking at a similar landing place near-by, another

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I had left my canoe,

SPORTING GOODS



SEE OUR LINE OF
Baseball, Lawn Tennis
and Fishing Material



Porter Drug Co., INC.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

A Missionary Service will be given at the Union Church next Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, papers being read by a member of the Students' Volunteer Mission Board.

Mr. J. R. Young will speak at the Congregational Church next Sabbath morning.

A. J. Smith and W. F. Kidd were called to Big Hill, Ky., to divide the stock of merchandise between Jerry Richardson and Mrs. Jeff Settle.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Kidd of Wallaceton have been visiting their son, W. F. Kidd.

Miss Flossie Garrett of Panola spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Ogg.

Mr. J. T. Scrivner and son have bought the livery stable belonging to C. C. Rhodus.

Mr. R. E. Moye of Scaffold Cane will carry a general line of goods in the house recently occupied by C. Rhodus & Co.

Mrs. Sallie Cornelison who has been sick about three months is now very much improved.

Mrs. C. M. Rawlings of Panola visited her sister, Mrs. C. I. Ogg, over Saturday and Sunday.

We are glad to know that Mrs. E. B. Wallace is improving rapidly.

Mr. W. R. Ballard of Valley View is making an extended visit with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Fowler and family.

Misses Dooley and Hilda Welch who are attending school at Lexington Ky., came home for Easter.

Miss Nell Meyers, who has been staying in Richmond for some time returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Spence and son, Leonard, were in Richmond Sunday.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances can almost always be removed instead of being removed from the body daily as nature intended. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills, liver pills. All vegetable.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
HAIR VIGOR,
AGUE CURE,
CHERRY PECTORAL

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. H. H. Fellmy is in Lexington, attending a meeting of the State Advisory Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

President and Mrs. Frost were able to remain in Berea a couple of days longer than they had expected, they left for the east Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, parents of Mrs. T. A. Edwards, will return to their home at Croton, Ohio on Thursday of this week, after having spent the winter with their daughter in Berea.

Miss Doran of Columbus has been visiting Miss Haupt this week.

Miss Haupt took the members of her school out to gather arbutus Friday afternoon.

The annual contest between Pi Epsilon Pi and Utilé Dulce Literary Societies will take place Friday night in the Upper Chapel. The points to be contested are Orations, Essays and Readings.

Miss Swing reports the successful use of the new multigraph which has been bought for the president's office.

Dr. Cook's rhetorical class will give an entertainment on Monday night.

Prest. Frost spoke at Main Chapel Sunday night and Dr. Thomson at Upper Chapel.

President Frost gave the Monday lecture in Upper Chapel Monday morning. At the same hour there was a song service in the Main Chapel.

Miss Chrisman led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night. It was an Easter Service.

A choice line of dress goods, notions, embroidery, lace, muslin underwear, ready-made waists, American Beauty Corsets, newest styles in spring hats and everything in ladies' wearing apparel at

MRS. S. R. BAKER'S.

FOR SALE—6 Show Cases, 2 Mirrors, 1 Money Safe, 4 dozen Hat Stands, 1 Figure.

MRS. A. T. FISH.

Houses and Gardens for Rent. Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

HENRY LENGFELLNER,
TINNER

Office over Post Office—Phone 153.
Warehouse west of Depot.

Steel Roofing Cheaper Than Ever.
Eaves Trough $\frac{1}{2}$ less than Old Price.

Got His Reward.

"I saw a young fellow who thought he'd be funny get the worst of it. He boarded the car right behind a very pretty girl whom it was plain to see, he did not know. When I went for his fare, he gave me a dime. 'For that young lady, too,' he said, pointing at the girl, two seats ahead. When I went along up the car, the girl held out a nickel. I told her her fare had been paid.

"By whom?" she demanded. I pointed the young man out. He was smiling in a sickly manner.

"You've made a mistake," the girl said to me, loud enough for him to hear; "he meant to pay for this colored woman."

"She dropped the five cent piece in my hand and pointed at an old negro woman ahead. I saw how the girl had 'got it on' the young man, so when the negro woman offered her fare I told her it had been paid by him. The young fellow decided things were getting too warm for him on that car, so he got off at the next corner. As he left the car the negro woman said, 'Much obliged, sah!'

"You ought to have seen the girl laugh."—Denver Post.

Orders Were Misunderstood.

Fairmont, W. Va., April 1.—Fast train No. 71 on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and a freight train met in head-on collision Sunday night ten miles west of this city. There were about 100 passengers on the train. All were bruised and shaken up, but none was seriously injured. A misunderstanding of orders, it is alleged, caused the accident.

"The Department is making a special effort to introduce new products and new varieties of old ones that are particularly adapted to arid regions, such as Saharan walnuts, a drought-resistant olive from Tunis, the jatamio nut and various varieties of edible dates, which latter thrive on alkali soil and in the hottest sun."

The following item appears in the same paper:

"Professor Mason was for many years a teacher in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and for an equally long time a member of the faculty of Berea College, in Kentucky. His addresses before the school Sunday morning, the industrial section Tuesday evening, and the teachers' meeting Thursday evening were highly entertaining and valuable."

Professor Mason's present address is in Indio, California, in the wonderful Coachella Valley, 122 feet below sea level.

CHILE IS SULKING

Ambitious South American Republic Pouting Over Uncle Sam's Lack of Enthusiasm.

SOME SOUTH AMERICAN POLITICS

Aspirations to Gain Ambassorial

Rank at Washington Were Not Encouraged and the Andean State Declines to Send Back Its Minister.

Washington, April 1.—Chile's failure to send a minister to Washington to replace Mr. Walker-Martinez, who did not return here after the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro last summer, has caused much comment. The neglect of the Chilean congress to appropriate sufficient money to maintain the legation has been given as a reason for leaving the American mission in charge of Alberto Yoacham, secretary of the legation. But it has just become known that the real cause was hidden deep in Latin-American politics.

Chile decided it would be a good idea to have an ambassador in Washington and steps were taken to discover what the United States thought about the proposed elevation of the Chilean representative to Washington. Brazil had an ambassador, and Chile felt that a similar honor should be accorded to it by the United States.

The suggestion that the Chilean envoy might be raised to ambassorial rank set all Latin-American on edge, and a general movement was instituted by the southern republics to head off such a movement. Argentina, being unfriendly to Chile, was especially opposed to the plan, as Brazil and Chile are always rated as allies and Argentina did not want her two strongest rivals to outstrip her in American representation.

It has not been the policy of the state department to send ambassadors to any country which cannot be ranked as a world power, and when the hostility of the rest of South America to such a change became known the United States decided that the question had better not be agitated further at this time. Before this decision was reached, however, it was diplomatically hinted that Bolivia and several of the western South American republics would probably decide to withdraw their ministers and leave their legations in charge of secretaries in case Chile was permitted to send an ambassador.

After Mr. Walker-Martinez left Washington it was suggested to the state department that another man, whose name has not been made public, was being considered for the place. But after the United States was asked about the man his name was dropped and recently there has been no suggestion that Chile will be in any hurry about sending a representative of ministerial rank to Washington.

The United States had no objection to the name proposed and the failure of Chile to send him is attributed by diplomats here to the refusal of the United States to give favorable consideration to the ambassadorial plan.

The Case of Mr. Harriman.

Washington, April 1.—The interstate commerce commission listened to arguments by counsel for E. H. Harriman here today on the question whether or not the commission shall appeal to the courts to compel Mr. Harriman to answer certain questions affecting his management and control of the Pacific railroads and the Chicago & Alton. At the hearing in New York several weeks ago Mr. Harriman declined to answer several questions concerning his financial management.

The Fall of Honduras.

Washington, March 28.—The state department has received the following telegram from Philip R. Brown, secretary of the American legation at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras: "Tegucigalpa was abandoned early Tuesday, precipitately. It was occupied that night by Nicaraguans and Honduran revolutionary forces. I assumed charge in the interval with the aid of the consul and preserved order. The Bonillan government no longer exists."

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Live Stock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 75c. Corn—No. 2, 47½c. Oats—No. 2, 41½c. Cattle—Steers—\$4.00@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.10. Hogs—\$4.25@6.85. Sheep—\$4.00@6.60. Lambs—\$2.50@5.25.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 76½c. Corn—No. 3, 42½c. Oats—No. 2, 41½c. Cattle—Steers—\$4.00@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.10. Hogs—\$4.25@6.85. Sheep—\$4.00@6.60. Lambs—\$2.50@7.25.

Livestock at New York

Cattle—\$4.60@6.05. Hogs—\$6.75@7.35. Sheep—\$4.00@4.50. Lambs—\$6.75@7.05.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.00@6.00. Hogs—\$5.50@7.05. Sheep—\$3.00@6.75. Lambs—\$6.00@7.85.

Wheat at Toledo.

May, 75½c; July, 80½c; cash, 78½c.

Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour per sack, 55c
Best Granulated Sugar per lb. - - - 55c
Best Canned Corn per can, - - - 55c

AGENT FOR
NAVEN LAUNDRY

J. B. Richardson

Kantbebeat
G.B. & CO. MAKERS LTD.

"LOOK for the LABEL"

Turn the inside pocket and look for "KANTBEBEAT," that's a clothing insurance policy. It's a mark of honesty and quality.

When you see "KANTBEBEAT" on a garment you know it is O. K.

Pockets braced inside, collars made right, shoulders built up properly and cloth shrunk before cutting.

The makers stand behind every garment branded "KANTBEBEAT."

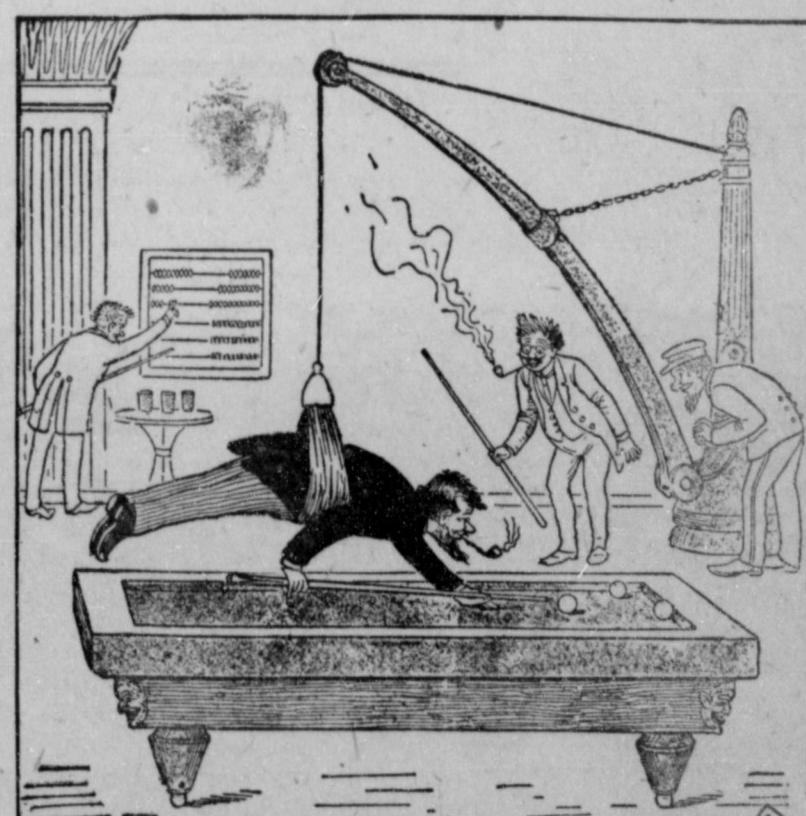
We claim this clothing is "superior to so-called tailor made."

WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men at \$4.00; AMERICAN LADY SHOES for ladies at \$3.00 and \$3.50; SECURITY SHOES for boys and girls at prices to please. We invite you to visit us when thinking of that new pair of Oxfords and see our line. Yours respectfully,

HARRIS, RHODUS & CO.

BEREA, KY.

Give Yourself a Lift.



To make those billiard balls go "pop,"
This player had to get on top,
And so he rigged a crane to lift
Himself. What rare inventive gift!
To get on top in any line,
Don't stand around the floor and pine;
Rig up a crane; 'twill be surprising
How big a lift is ADVERTISING.

Nutria Fur Is Rare.

Nutria fur comes from a little animal which makes his home on the banks of the river De la Plata in South America. The climate and location suit him so well that he has never been found in any other locality. He is equally at home in the water or ashore, being provided by nature with nostrils set very high, so that he can swim with just the tip of his nose out of the water. The old lady nutria swims around, with five or six young ones on her back, the rest of her antise suicide family tagging along as best they may. Nutria holds the same position among hatters' furs as gold does among the metals or silk among fabrics.—Hatman.

There are various kinds of invisible inks, but here is a method of making ink which can be wiped off a sheet of paper with a pocket handkerchief without leaving a trace: Dissolve some starch in water until it is as thick as cream. Then add to the starch a few drops of tincture of iodine, which will turn the starch to a dark red color. Now take a pen and write with this prepared ink upon a sheet of note paper. The ink will dry right away, after which you may erase the whole of your letter by simply wiping the sheet with a pocket handkerchief. It will disappear as easily as chalk will from an ordinary school blackboard when a rubber is used upon it.—London Telegraph.

Snakes have the singular property of being able to elevate the head and remain without the slightest movement for many minutes at a time.

The Brandywine took its name from a Dutch distillery on its banks in the early days. The Dutch name for brandy is brand wijn, or burnt wine.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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About \$60,000,000 is at present invested in England in the manufacture of motor wagons. About 250,000 men are employed in them, or as chauffeurs, etc., and their wages aggregate \$75,000,000 a year.

At Hoboken, N. J., a few days ago a German woman who cannot speak English was married to an Englishman who cannot speak German. It will be extremely discouraging if they don't get along well.

Prof. Shaler Mathews declares that, contrary to general belief, marriage is no picnic. That, of course, depends on the meaning you inject into the word picnic when you offer it as a good description of the married state.

For over a thousand years and without perfuming the mosque of St. Sofia in Constantinople has retained its fragrant odor of musk. The reason for this is that when the mosque was built musk was mixed with the mortar.

It must be disconcerting to President Zelaya of Nicaragua that after he has hurled a violently worded proclamation at Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador, the three allies quickly recover and go right on fighting his little army. This is almost impertinence.

Disappearing paper is a novelty for use by those whose correspondents forget to burn the letters after their utility has ceased. It is steeped in sulphuric acid, dried and glazed, the acid being partly neutralized by ammonia vapor. It falls to pieces after a given time.

"Columbus," says a Chicago antiquary in *Chicago Journal*, "got a salary of \$320 a year—less than one dollar a day. His captains got \$180 a year each. His crew got \$2.25 a month. To equip the expedition that discovered America cost \$2,800. The total cost of discovering America was \$7,200."

In central Tennessee are large tracts of cedar, the berries of which serve to attain myriads of robins in the winter. One small hamlet in this region sends to market annually enough robins to return \$500 at five cents per dozen, equal to 120,000 birds. They are killed at night by torchlight with sticks.

Emperor William did a neat thing when he carried a bouquet of roses and lilacs to Mrs. Tower, wife of the American ambassador, and called for the children, whom he engaged in friendly conversation. In fact, the emperor has a way of doing neat things occasionally. If he were an American he would probably shine in politics.

Great Britain and her colonies and the United States represent together the fabulous total of 111,000,000 English-speaking persons, figures which leave all competitors hopelessly in the rear. Germany and Russia occupy second place with 75,000,000 apiece, and France, Spain, Italy and Portugal follow, with 51,000,000, 43,000,000, 33,000,000 and 13,000,000 respectively.

Indications encourage the belief that the limitation of armaments will receive serious attention at the coming peace conference at The Hague. Though none of the great powers has expressed any desire to cut down its military equipment, there is reason to think the matter will be approached in the most friendly and liberal spirit. No doubt some of the countries now groaning under the almost intolerable burden of their war outfit would be glad of a good excuse to cut down expenses which are getting heavier all the time.

By experimenting with dying persons some Boston doctors have determined that the human soul weighs half an ounce or more. It ought to be easy, declares the *St. Paul Dispatch*, to rig up an apparatus to tell which direction the soul goes when it leaves.

The statement that Baroness Burdett-Coutts, after having held in life a fortune of \$15,000,000, left at her death an estate of \$393,000, shows that others besides Mr. Carnegie have determined to avoid the disgrace of dying rich.

Industrial Equality Between the Sexes is Inevitable

By LIDA McFEATERS,
President of Hat Trimmers' Union.

THE industrial conditions of to-day are such that the equality of woman with man is the only solution of a number of the most important of industrial problems. Women must have equal wages for the same work, equal hours of employment and equal conditions of labor. As the situation has been, and still is, woman has been the industrial competitor of man. She has accepted lower wages, longer hours and poorer conditions of labor than men by organized demand have been able to secure.

If that condition could prevail without change, it is clear that the progress of the male industrial worker would be retarded. If women can be employed to greater advantage to the employer through conditions that withhold from her certain rights which the men insist upon, it is easy to see that the universal cause of labor will suffer.

Male organized labor cannot submit without power protest to any such condition. It denies the justice of such a system, and insists that it shall be abolished. Thus it has come about that women wage-earners are organizing and have in some fields organized well. The goal at which the organization of the women workers aims is the industrial equality of women with men. Nothing less than that can satisfy the women, and nothing less than that can remove the menace to men. This industrial inequality which has existed has been due to the weakness of women on the one hand and to the thoughtlessness, on the other hand, of women who did not need to engage in industry, and accepted conditions of labor which made them formidable competitors with those who needed higher wages, more sanitary surroundings and shorter hours.

Many women, among whom the married women are the most numerous, still compete in this way with the wage-earning men.

Wherever women in industry have been effectively organized, it has been found by the employers that they sustain no loss because of the increased wage, the shorter hour and the more sanitary conditions which organized women workers receive over their unorganized sisters. That was the lesson which the employers learned from the results of organization among men, and it is being repeated in the case of women.

Industrial equality of women will bestow upon them economic independence. This independence will not, as some people believe, make women less capable home builders and home keepers. On the contrary, the experience of women in industry will broaden them in many ways, and, learning what the workaday world really is, with all its trials and tasks, they will have a far more intelligent sympathy with their husbands and a far greater capacity to make the home a happier and more helpful environment for them.

In this way men and women will know and respect and care for each other more intelligently than ever before, and this knowledge will remove the prejudices that have prevented *Lida MacFeasters* the equality of women in other fields than that of industry.

The Sovereignty of Self-Control

By DR. JOHN LEE ALLISON,
Washington Pastor.

The true life is the one that has realized the sovereignty of self-control and the majesty of self-mastery. Tennyson says: "Self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, these three lead life to sovereign power."

Self-control, then, is the very germ of true character. It is that which makes the difference between the man and the animal.

The mere possession of powers is not all that is necessary. One may have an intense personality, but a wise and proper use comes in as a most important consideration. Power, whether mental or physical, unless under wise direction, is a menace. The useful life is the controlled life. Self-control, then, is the evidence of a forceful character, and becomes an important element in a successful career.

As in physics, so in ethics, efficiency depends upon the measure of control. A locomotive may be thoroughly equipped, fitted with a strong and capacious boiler, plenty of water and steam up at high pressure. But it will be useless—yea, dangerous—unless through proper wheels, rods, cylinders, pistons and valves steam is admitted in obedience to the intelligent bidding of the engineer. Then the power is used to run on errands of humanity and pull burdens of commerce. The only useful machinery is the controlled machinery. The energy, power and zeal of mind and heart must be intelligently guided and controlled.

The times in which we live demand the courage of self-control, for the interests of society and kingdom of God plead for men and women of true heroism—a Christian heroism, inspired by a devotion to Christ.

Man's last and greatest victory is self-conquest. The only way to gain self-mastery is by making Christ master of self. There should be such a blast of the gospel trumpet that the world might hear the splendid words of the great apostle Paul: "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage." And again: "If the Son made you free, ye shall be free indeed."

Do we want self-control? We must strive for it, asking God to aid us by the Holy Spirit. May we learn the grandeur of self-control and the majesty of self-mastery!

Marriage in Italy

By SIGNOR LINO FERRIAN,
Italian Sociologist.

RESULTS: Five answered that they married in order to go out walking alone; ten in order to have a good time, in contrast with the austerity of their life up to that time; five in order to travel, seven in order to have homes of their own, and 67 for no reasons at all in particular. Three really didn't want to marry anyhow, while only four dwelt upon the joys of home and housekeeping. Only four had been educated properly in the school of the household! To the majority marriage seems to mean only freedom from the convent-like seclusion of the young girl, the getting out into the great world and seeing something of life. Our young women are nicely prepared for marriage!

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

WORLD MARKETS COMPARED WITH THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Before We Can Greatly Increase Our Nearly \$2,000,000,000 of Exports We Shall Be Obliged to Reduce Wages in Order to Lower the Cost of Production.

Approvingly the Washington Post quotes the Omaha Bee as warning the interests that are clamorous for ship subsidy that "big foreign trade and highly protected domestic trade are inconsistent and cannot long exist together." The Post adds:

Foreign trade means exchange of products, and it means nothing else. Before it can prosper, the duties on such products in the tariff schedules must be enormously decreased.

"So it is reduced to this: We must let the foreign trade slide or abandon tariff for protection only, with incidental revenue."

Neither the Bee nor the Post seems to have kept in mind the fact that a rather big foreign trade and a very big protected domestic trade are going so well together that in a little less than ten years of unbroken protection our foreign trade has practically doubled. Under a protective tariff we buy of foreign countries goods of the value of \$1,390,000,000 a year, and of these imports more than \$700,000,000 worth are competitive. Under a protective tariff we sell to the outside world of our products more than \$1,800,000,000 worth a year. This makes our total exchange of products amount to considerably more than \$3,000,000,000. If we should enormously decrease our duties on competitive products and abandon our tariff for protection with incidental revenue for a tariff for revenue with practically no protection, we should be paying a heavy price for such increase—if any—for foreign trade as might result from such a lapse backward to free trade. Could we afford to pay the price? Could we maintain our present purchasing power alike for foreign and domestic products after we had reduced the American standard of wage earning through the necessity of competing with the products of foreign payrolls averaging one-half the American payroll? Most certainly not. In such a condition we should doubtless by heavy wage reductions continue to supply our own necessities of the cheaper grades, but our purchases of foreign luxuries would fall off enormously as a consequence of a vastly diminished volume of wage payments.

We are inclined to agree with the Omaha Bee that a "big" foreign trade, a trade swelled to twice or thrice the current \$3,200,000,000 dimensions by means of heavy increases in our exports of manufactures, will never come while protection remains to guard a domestic market worth \$30,000,000,000. To put it another way, our country will never be able to monopolize the manufacturing of the world while our wage rate is kept at a figure more than double the wage rate of the rest of the world. If this is what the Bee means by a "big" foreign trade we are of the same opinion.

In order to quickly or greatly increase our exports of manufactures we should be compelled to lower our production cost; that is, our labor cost. Even then the desired result might not be realized. A general reduction of labor cost in the United States would inevitably be followed by a corresponding reduction of labor cost in every competing country. In consequence we should have a universal reduction of wages and standards of living, a universal decrease of purchasing and consuming power, while the fight for both domestic and foreign markets would continue unabated. The only difference would be that the contest would be conducted on a lower basis of labor cost. By so much the whole world would be the poorer. Nothing gained; much lost.

We do not think the American people will soon decide to purchase a "big" foreign trade at such a frightful cost. It is far more likely that we shall—with occasional lapses into "tariff reform" folly, such as the lapse of 1892, and the threatened lapse of 1908—continue to keep our wage standard and our standard of buying and consuming up to the protection level, while at the same time steadily increasing the bulk of our dealings with other nations because of a greater ability to gratify our tastes and desires for articles of foreign production. Is not that a more desirable result than to struggle for a "big" foreign trade that we cannot and ought not to get—for foreign labor as well as our own labor has a right to be employed—a trade that would cost far more than it was worth? There is not much doubt as to the reply of the voters to such a question.

Why does the signorina marry? In seeking the answer to this question I chose very young women for my experiments, directing my questions to 95 between the ages of 15 and 17 years, scattered all over Italy, with the following results: Five answered that they married in order to go out walking alone; ten in order to have a good time, in contrast with the austerity of their life up to that time; five in order to travel, seven in order to have homes of their own, and 67 for no reasons at all in particular. Three really didn't want to marry anyhow, while only four dwelt upon the joys of home and housekeeping. Only four had been educated properly in the school of the household! To the majority marriage seems to mean only freedom from the convent-like seclusion of the young girl, the getting out into the great world and seeing something of life. Our young women are nicely prepared for marriage!

Never Knew the Difference.

If the tariff is reduced and foreign competition allowed to enter it means that the foreign product will to some extent at least replace the home product, and to just that extent the American laborer will be injured, since the foreign workingman would get the labor, whereas the American had the job before. The man who wants to reduce the tariff for the purpose of "busting" the trusts is about as foolish as the Irishman on the street car who said, "Faith, and I played a good joke on the conductor. I gave him a nickel and kept me transfer and he never knew the difference!"—Topeka Herald.

THE FARMER'S LARGE SHARE.

Remarkable Rise in Value of Agricultural Products in Ten Years.

Believers in the policy of protection have long had to combat the absurd but obstinate assumption that the farmers of the country are benefited in a purely inconsequential way by the imposition of tariffs on foreign manufactures and produce. It is singular that even to this day, in the face of such conclusive proof to the contrary, there should be found those ready to take the affirmative side of this free trade proposition, made ridiculous as it has been by the history of our own times. True, less is heard of it than in former years, but so long as prejudice and ignorance endure its abandonment may not be looked for.

The department of agriculture has recently thrown some light on the value of prices obtaining under a tariff designed "for revenue only" and a genuinely protective tariff. For the purpose of making a comparison which will be valuable for illustrative purposes, The Capital takes the figures just issued by the department and puts them side by side with the Orange Judd Farmer live stock census of a decade ago. The results are startling. For instance:

January 1, 1897 (under the Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff) the average value of horses in the United States was \$33.65 per head. To-day, if the department of agriculture is rightly informed, that value is \$83.51. Under the Dingley tariff the American horse has more than doubled in value. Isn't this worth something to the farmer, especially when it is considered that there are nearly 20,000,000 horses in the country, worth almost two billions of dollars?

Secretary Wilson's boys say that the value of the American milk cow has increased during the past ten or 12 years 50 per cent. The average heifer sold for \$21 and \$22 a head under our last tariff tinkering experiment. Now the average price is \$31 per head, and the milk cows of the country are worth hundred millions of dollars more than those we had during low tariff times. Does this increase mean anything to the farmer, or is it a pure benevolent supposition?

Again, in January, 1896, in the very heyday of Wilson-Gorman, sheep were going begging at \$1.60 a head. Now, under a protective tariff which "does not benefit the farmer," the average price of sheep is \$3.84. At least that is what the agricultural department says. If anybody wants to quarrel with the figures as indicative of too great prosperity for the farmers who are being unmercifully robbed by the tariff, let him go to headquarters.

The contrast in the price of hogs for 1897 and 1907 makes mighty interesting reading for the tariff student, too. January 1, 1897, the average porker sold for \$4.13. Secretary Wilson says that the average price on the first of last January was \$7.62, and it is higher to-day than it was a month and a half ago. In the past ten years the American hog has almost doubled in value. The increase has come under protection and as a direct result of protection. It means millions to the farmer. It means college educations, pianos and furnaces and two-seated surreys and gasoline engines and electric lights and hot and cold water and bath rooms—every convenience and comfort and luxury for the farmer and his family. All this under the Dingley law, which operates to enrich the few and makes the farmer pay tribute to the monopolist." Bah!

The farmer who keeps his milk and butter checks and his hog and steer receipts is not fooled. A ten-year memory is a good thing to have about the place, too.—Des Moines Capital.

WOULD BE A HEAVY HANDICAP.



Uncle Sam—And you propose to handicap me with that millstone in the struggle for commercial supremacy. I guess you'll have to have another think.

Our Purchases from Germany. In large measure the Germans buy from us substantial and necessities and sell us gauds and toys. This condition of trading makes it exceedingly desirable on the part of German merchants and manufacturers to secure an amicable arrangement of tariffs. We can get along better without their commodities than they can get along without ours. None the less, a tariff war between the two countries would be disastrous to both, and a proof of governmental blundering and incapacity.—Philadelphia Record.

Straws Show.

Speaker Cannon is on his way to Panama. That appears to make the talk of an extra session of congress to make a free trade bill for the benefit of Boston look like a vanished dream. There is no prospect of a session later in the spring, and the speaker does not waste his money for tickets that will expire if not used in time.



"I could kill him," said the Man. "Yes! Had I the means, the nerve, the requisite steadiness of hand and brain, he should not live. I have the wish."

"I'm here," said the Bottle.

"But for him she should have been mine," said the Man. "Ah! I was winning her when he came between us, so smooth, so insinuating, so contemptuous of me, with his wealth and good looks. I hate him!"

"Have another!" said the Bottle.

"I can imagine her at this moment, her eyes, her hair, her lips, her cheeks, her lovely form, and he, curse him! bending above her, perhaps caressing all that should have been my own. All that I longed for and dreamed of. I cannot endure it!"

"A trifle more," said the Bottle.

"I will not submit so easily to the caprice of a changeable heart, nor to the scorn of any man. Never! Ho! Am I a weakling?



HEATING MILK AND CREAM.

Two Methods Which Will Prove Easy and Safe.

Bacteria will make cream taste bad, sometimes turns bitter and often refuses to turn quickly and cannot be managed easily. They must be controlled by the temperature. Get a regular dairy thermometer that hot and cold water will not break and is easily cleaned. If it is possible to hold the heat at 130 degrees for half an hour a little of the bad germs is controlled. Do not set pans on the stove so that the cream will burn on the pan and part of it be overheated.

Place a quart or two of water in a kettle and set the pan in this, as



Methods of Heating Cream.

shown in the first sketch. Milk drawn from the cow is about 100 degrees, and the heating takes little work. Then set the milk in a cool place. If the water in the kettle boils the milk must be stirred constantly to prevent melting the butter fat.

Where a large quantity of milk is to be heated, a simple way is to set a can upon bricks in the tub and carry steam down under it through a pipe, as shown in the second sketch. Cream may also be warmed up in this device for churning. To preserve the milk and cream it should be kept at as low temperature as possible without freezing, of course.

FEEDING FOR MILK.

Why One Man Went Into the Dairy Business.

The first principle that caused me to engage in dairying was the fact that the same crops that cause a cow to give a large flow of milk supplies our soil with the most expensive ingredients in a fertilizer, writes a correspondent of Farmers' Guide. The second bent in my dairy business was that often raising a legume crop we could, by feeding it to dairy cattle, extract all the milk and butter and yet return 90 per cent. of its fertilizing ingredients to the soil, and that in its most available form (a ton of butter carrying away only about 50 cents worth of plant food). The third reason for turning to dairying was that when properly used with other feeds, skimmed milk would produce young dairy stock of the highest possible dairy value, even better than whole milk."

The three prime factors on the dairyman's bill of fare are alfalfa, corn silage and blue grass, and you need little other feed if you have plenty of these. If I had any other advice, I would say, have plenty of alfalfa, as it is the best soiling crop ever grown.

Cow Talk.

The best cow is the one that will give the greatest returns in profit and continue her usefulness for many years.

Other classes of domestic animals have risen and fallen in public popularity, for varying periods of time, but not so the cow.

The cow stands out superior to all other animals in her relations to man. She came across the ocean with our fathers when they sought refuge in the American wilderness.

By kneading and rubbing the udders of young heifers and drawing the teats a good form may be given to this organ and the future milk secretion be considerably increased.

Horns on a bull cause trouble; never any good. Now the most sensible thing any and every cattle breeders' association can do, is to put a premium on a bull with horns off! Let such revision be made to every scale of points."

Good Cows and Good Care.

You may have the best cows in the world, but if you do not feed and manage them properly they can never be made to pay. One advantage of having pure-bred cows is that it leads one to practice pure-bred feeding. There is such a thing as scrub feeding as well as scrub stock. When a person gets a good cow he is much more likely to take good care of it than he is of a scrub.

Cruel and Senseless.

What a cruel and senseless thing it is to wait until the horns grow the full size and then cut or saw them off. A touch of caustic on the points when the calf is a week old, perhaps repeated a week later, will prevent the horns from growing and save all the trouble later, to say nothing of the shock and pain to the full-grown animal.

FEED IMPORTANT.

A Question Which Must Receive the Thoughtful Care of the Dairyman.

Now, a word about feed. This is a subject to which you will have to give special and careful attention. You must not only look to the needs of your cattle, but you must endeavor to get their rations as nearly as possible from the products of your own farm. Economy is one of your watchwords. But you must make it a study and it will take you several years, says a writer in Holstein-Friesian Register.

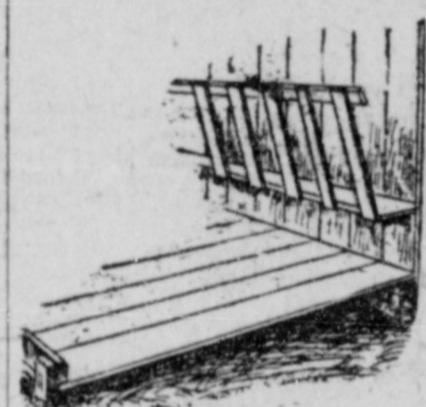
Luck first to the needs of your cows, and next to the cost of the feed. Your heifer calves should be fed sweet skim milk for about six months and you can mix with it a little corn meal and oil meal, or these can be fed separately. After six months, if on good pasture, they will require no feed; but as fall comes on they should not be allowed to run down and become poor before winter feeding is begun. This feed should consist of bran, shorts, oil meal, etc., with fodder, hay and straw for roughage. I would feed no corn. A few weeks before your heifer is due with her first calf you should begin feeding her a mixture of food rich in protein. Do not overfeed her, but gradually increase the feed until by the time she drops her calf she will be getting about all she wants to eat. You will find that she has made a very large udder and will start off with a very large flow of milk.

For a few days after calving, feed lightly, gradually increasing, and you will find her responding well to your attention. Keep her in milk for ten to 12 months. There is no danger from milk fever with the first calf, but from then on, and especially with the third and fourth calves, you cannot feed so heavily before calving, neither will she require it; for by this time the habit of milk-giving will have been well formed.

A CLEAN MILCH COW.

Arrangement of Stall Will Help to Keep Her Out of Dirt.

To construct a stall to keep a milch cow perfectly clean, use a 2x4 for bottom of feed rack. Place this three feet from floor to stall. Use 1x4 strips placed about six inches apart forming the rack. The strips should slope back about 60 degrees. Place a 2x4 on edge from seven to eight feet from front of stall on the floor, depending on size of cow. Fasten the 2x4 down to floor, if set in dirt with



One Way of Building a Cow Stall.

a good sized stake. If floor is made of plank, nail a block to floor then spike the 2x4 to blocks.

The cow when eating will stand with her hind feet just behind the 2x4, leaving the droppings behind it.

When she lies down she will be compelled to lie in front of the 2x4 with her head under the feed rack. It is not necessary to have a gutter in a stall of this kind. There should be short partitions, however, to keep the cows from turning around.

My stalls, writes an Indiana correspondent of Prairie Farmer, are four feet over all, but they can be less. This way of stalling is better than stanchions—gives the animal more liberty and keeps them cleaner.

THE AGE OF LIMIT.

Good Dairy Cow Brings a Profit Up to Twelve Years of Age.

Good dairy cows should not be "Oxized" until they are at least 12 years old, and even after they have reached that age some continue to produce a large quantity of milk.

The production of milk depends largely on the care that is taken of the animal and her natural strength. Experiments have proven that the production of milk and butter fat constantly increases until a cow is six years of age, when she should be at her prime as a milker. Heifers produce a somewhat better quality of milk than older cows, for the reason that as a cow becomes older she takes on weight, and the amount of fat in the milk is correspondingly decreased.

A considerable portion of food is used by young animals for the formation of body tissue, and heifers therefore require more nutriment for the production of milk than the older cows, says the Journal of Agriculture. After cows have reached the age of seven years the amount of food required again increases. Unless the animal's digestive organs have become impaired by improper feeding, she should continue to produce milk until 12 years old, although naturally the supply will be considerably less than in her younger days.

The Bull.

It seems to be a well-established fact—despite the danger of keeping an unruly bull—that the sluggish bull does not transmit ancestral traits or is not as prepotent as a less amiable one.

GOD GIVES JACOB A NEW NAME

Sunday School Lesson for April 14, 1907

Specially prepared for this paper.

THAW'S SANITY TO BE PASSED ON

BY COMMISSION APPOINTED BY JUSTICE FITZGERALD,

Who Will Decide Whether Or Not Trial Shall Proceed—Prisoner Not Surprised.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 32:9-12, 22-30; memory verses, 26-28.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Rejoice, because your names are written in heaven."—Luke 10:20.

JACOB.—Jacob went to Padan-aram about 100 B. C., when he was about 67 years old. Perhaps the best authorities consider that he was in Laban's service for 20 years; but others, finding too little space in 20 years for all the recorded events, reckon it 40 years, understanding the "20 years" twice mentioned in Gen. 31:28-41 to be two periods of 10 years each. See Excusus on the chronology in Ellicott.

PLACE.—The Jabbok (the modern Wady Zeerk) is one of the principal rivers of eastern Palestine. It flows into Jordan from the east, nearly opposite the city of Samaria. Peniel is "probably a prominent ridge near the Jabbok."—George Adam Smith.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Hints from Haran.—Jacob was 20 years or more in Haran. During that time he had a good opportunity to learn thoroughly a number of important lessons; among them these:

1. That tricksters are likely to get tricked in their turn.

2. That God can and will bring prosperity to any child of his without the aid of sharp practice on the part of the man whom God helps.

3. That God's promises are to be relied upon implicitly, no matter how circumstances may seem to be opposing the fulfillment of them.

4. That God's law assigns one wife to one husband, and that any infringement of that law brings only unhappiness.

Jacob's Troubled Conscience.—Gen. 32:1-23. Jacob had accomplished a large part of his journey and was in the northern part of the land of Gilead when the angry Laban overtook him. From there he proceeded southward and soon came to Mahanaim in Gilead, where he had his second comforting vision of angels—two hosts of them as his guards on either hand—and from the two hosts he named the place.

V. 22. "And he rose up that night." This praying and the disposal of the caravan across the Jabbok must have carried Jacob well into the night. And then, in his loneliness, in the darkness, the uncertainty, the great anxiety for himself, his loved ones, and the fruits of his long toil, Jacob's conscience, that had gone to sleep during the two decades in Mesopotamia, woke up with a start.

An Aroused Conscience.—Some men seek to quiet their consciences, which is like buying an alarm clock and then smothering its sound in a feather pillow.

It would be as foolish to pull up all the danger signals where people are skating on the ice, or smash all the red lights in the semaphores. "What a strange thing is an old dead sin, laid away in a secret drawer of the soul! Must it some time or other be moistened with tears, until it comes to life again, and begins to stir in our consciousness, as the dry wheat animalcule, looking like a grain of dust, becomes alive if it is wet with a drop of water?"—Holmes. That is just what happened to Jacob.

"Wrestling in Prayer."—This strange event is often used as a model for our prayers, and rightly, if the terrible earnestness of that midnight struggle is alone considered. We are to "come boldly unto the throne of grace," "with all perseverance." "If you don't want a thing, don't ask for it. Such asking is the worst mockery of your King you can inflict him with."—Ruskin. We are to pray as Luther prayed in great earnestness at the bedside of the dying Melanchthon for an hour, and returned home, when the recovery of the reformer for his splendid later years was assured, saying to his wife, "God gave me my brother Melanchthon back in answer to prayer."

Jacob's Reconciliation with Esau.—Genesis 33. Jacob must have been wonderfully strengthened in spirit, though worn in body, by his midnight struggle, and his fears must have given place to a great peace. Nevertheless, he continued his wise preparations to meet Esau. He arranged his family, putting in the rear, as the safest place, those whom he most loved, Rachel and Joseph. Then he manfully went forward alone to meet his wronged brother. Seven times he bowed to the ground before Esau, as if acknowledging the superiority which he had stolen from him; but if Esau had come in anger, the sight of Jacob seemed to bring back the happier period of their innocent boyhood. Impetuously the injured brother ran to meet him, and in an eager embrace assured him of forgiveness. Esau even offered generously to return Jacob's present, but was prevailed upon to keep it. He urged Jacob to accept an armed escort, but this was firmly refused, perhaps with a lingering suspicion of his brother, but more likely because Jacob now felt God to be sufficient protection. Jacob speedily found a good place for winter quarters, and established himself in peace.

1. "If you fear God and believe that he is with you, God will prosper your plans and labor; but never make that an excuse for saying in your hearts, like Jacob, 'God intends that I should have these good things; therefore I may take them for myself by unfair means.' The birthright is yours. It is you, the steady, prudent, God-fearing ones, who will prosper on the earth, and not poor, wild, hot-headed Esau.

2. "God sees in every Jacob more than Jacob sees in himself."—Joseph Parker. If the most crooked stick will only submit to the carpenter, he will bring it out straight at last.

3. "Good Cows and Good Care.

You may have the best cows in the world, but if you do not feed and manage them properly they can never be made to pay. One advantage of having pure-bred cows is that it leads one to practice pure-bred feeding. There is such a thing as scrub feeding as well as scrub stock. When a person gets a good cow he is much more likely to take good care of it than he is of a scrub.

4. "If you fear God and believe that

THAW'S SANITY TO BE PASSED ON

1855

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1906-7

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NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.85 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.50; 13th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

THE HOME

The Girl on the Farm.

From The American Farmer.

The cry of the girl on the farm is for popularity. A popular girl, one who is a general favorite, holds a difficult position, which requires some effort on her part to keep. To be a general favorite one must rest her claim on a solid basis; you must be hopeful, sincere, sympathetic and good tempered. Sincerity is first among the necessary virtues. It is not right to say all one means or thinks, but mean what you say. There are many things you might say, but say that which is kindest. We can speak sincerely, but never unkindly, and when once we are known to be sincere we can give our opinions upon matters which may be protested, but we will make no enemies. A sweet disposition is very essential to the girl who wishes to be popular. You must be able to meet a courtesy in a cheerful manner, without a thought of resenting it. Kindness must be the keynote of such a girl's life; she must recognize all the graces she finds in other girls and give them a chance in everything; she must often efface herself and be quick to see wherein she can help others. She must have tact, be watchful and thoughtful of all, and back of this there must be kindly motives. It is not an easy task to be a popular girl. You must deserve all the love and praise you get; you must be able to interest children, the grandmother and grandfather; to talk politics with the father, home matters with the mother, baseball with the son and the latest novel with the daughter. Be useful every place and congenial with everybody. Some people are all this by nature, others cultivate it, but it is not an easy thing to do. Let our girls on the farm be good, and let those who will be clever. Goodness towers above everything else.

So many of our girls on the farm are becoming faultfinders; they fall into this habit before they are aware of it. Some of them have inherited a fault-finding disposition, and some of them have cultivated it just as they would any other habit. We can grow indifferent to petty vexations and successfully refuse to be thrown from our balance by learning to look upon life with a gentle discernment of the best. We should make great effort against being disturbed by small annoyances; to become an agreeable person we must keep out of our countenance and our conversation every look and word expressive of a feeling of irritability with existing circumstances. It is a duty we owe ourselves, our family and our friends to cultivate amiability. Let us look well to this and see how much more life will mean to us all. If we can say nothing agreeable let us observe a righteous silence; there are so many little things not wise to resent, and so many not wise to see, even in one's own family. People who see too much are usually in as deep a pool of trouble as those who talk too much. They watch so closely the actions of others and are always receiving slights. Such people always have their feelings spread out where they are being hurt, and in consequence they are always hurting the feelings of others over some trivial imaginary wrong. Much real happiness is gained by not seeing hearing and talking so much. Look out upon the world with happy, wholesome look; do not think that every move made is a hit at you. Why, my dear, the world hardly knows that you exist; she has trouble, work and affairs of her own. While there are many little things to be ignored, the graciousness brought about by observing pleasant little things is far more charming to our friends than any beauty of face or form.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

Part 2.—Things To Be Kept In Mind.

In regard to upholding the teacher there is often misunderstanding. It is plainly the duty of parents to stand by the teacher in everything that is right. If in their opinion his rules are wrong they may not come to the school and upbraid him publicly, but may speak to him privately, giving their view of the case and asking for consideration. The wise teacher will be grateful for such a course and will always consider a matter from their point of view and then act according to his best judgment. If the adjustment is still unsatisfactory to the parents they may lay the matter before the trustees. The teacher is responsible to them and they are responsible to the people.

Having considered the duties of parents let us now look at their rights. First they have the right to have their children provided with comfortable quarters; that their health is not endangered by sitting in the cold, or in draughty room, or in an unventilated atmosphere; that their forms are not distorted by backless benches, or by desks that are too high for the arms or otherwise unsuitable; Second that the children shall be treated with consideration; that more shall not be required of them than their years and experience will justify; that they be spoken to with kindness and gentleness such as a dairyman would require for his cow; that they shall not be needlessly exposed to contaminating influences; that they shall be taught to treat others kindly and receive right treatment in return. Third that they shall be well taught in books, in morals, and in behavior; that their instruction shall be suited to their understanding, and fitted to their usefulness in life; that the example of the teacher shall be worthy for the pupils to follow. Fourth they have a right to be informed of the needs of the children in whatsoever pertains to their effective school work, if they are falling behind in any of their classes, or negligent of their duties; if they are habitually tardy or loitering on the way to or from school. Fifth they have a right to cooperate with the teacher in every way possible and to be shown how they can do this to the best advantage.

All these rights are inviolable and must be respected. Sometimes they overstep them but it is usually from lack of knowledge and because of their solicitude for their children. They should still be treated considerately tho the teacher must maintain his own rights and not yield weakly to unreasonable demands. It is not wise to inform parents, no matter how great the provocation, that you are running this school and it is none of their business how you do it. Have your own rights and duties well defined, keep well within their limits, and firmly, but with courtesy and dignity, stand your ground.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE FARM

Dairy Dots.

From The American Farmer.

To keep up the flow of milk always milk clean.

A really good cow will lose flesh rather than gain it when in full flow of milk.

Stop the churn as soon as the butter granulates if you want to work out all the butter milk.

With a thoroughly good cow to manufacture it we can always afford to put in feed and take out butter.

If the heifer calf is to become a good dairy cow she must be fed as though she were a good cow now.

All cows do not like the same kind of food, neither will they do so well as they would on some other kind.

Under present conditions the most profitable dairy cow is the one that helps you to make the most butter in winter.

Rich food makes rich milk; the best cow in the world will not give good milk unless she is given food from which to make it.

Butter will never grain finely in "coming" if the fat globules have previously been injured by overheating of the cream or too much violence in churning.

All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleaned, first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly sweet.

Cleanliness and sunshine have the same effect in the stables as in the human habitation, dealing death to disease germs and health and strength to the stock—and they are cheaper than medicine.

Good cows will produce butter at an average cost of about 7 cents a pound, considering the by-products, or at about 10 cents a pound figuring on a basis of butter and feed only. Poor cows will bring the cost up to 15 or 18 cents. It doesn't pay very well to make "store butter" that sells from 12 to 15 cents unless you can produce this article at about 7 cents.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

Among the many that came to Chattanooga to try Uncle Sam's generosity were really many deserving people, who were no less needy than their disloyal neighbors that often came and gave ludicrous reasons for claiming aid from the government.

The 7th of June, a droll, middle-aged woman and a stout boy came up and were requested to take a seat in the shade until our escort guards returned. After wiping the perspiration from her tough looking face with a large red "bandana," she addressed me, saying:

"Mr. Cap'n, can I draw rations in Chattanooga now?"

I gave her a short explanation of the order, telling her it depended altogether upon her circumstances. Her face underwent what in some countenances would have been a blush. She again brought the mammoth handkerchief into use, and demurely asked: "Well, Mr. Captain, don't you think that when the secessors that us critters back, eat up all our last year's crop, and when yo'ens last fall just cleaned out the last sweet potato; and all this from a lone widder that's got seven children, that's got no daddy, is a circumstance enough?" I readily admitted that if that was her marvelous condition, she certainly should be entitled to government rations, and she returned in the evening highly pleased, with all she and one of the utterly fatherless boys could carry.

The next day, soon after, I was on duty at the same station, as captain of the guard. An old lady and a boy drove up in a little, rickety wagon, drawn by a little black scrub ox, very little larger than a Southdown sheep. The harness was a single yoke, into which the shafts were secured by wooden pins, and a hemp rope around the ox's stubby horns. As they halted one of the guards remarked: "Well that rig beats anything I've seen in Dixie." The old lady, with considerable spirit, replied: "O, sir, if it's Buck and the wagon you call a rig, I can tell you it's so much better than lots of our neighbors can do, I kinder feel proud, for it's a sight easier walking."

On the arrival of this primitive conveyance at Captain Davis' office, he politely requested the occupants to remain seated in the wagon a few minutes, and that smiling official hurried into the artist's tent, near by. Very soon the artist was out on the pavement, adjusting his camera. The old lady discovered his maneuvers, and instantly began to scream and make frantic efforts to leave the wagon, saying, "O, for the Lord's sake, don't kill we'uns."

The captain after assuring her that no harm should be done, that they only wished to take her picture, and explaining to her the use of the camera, she exclaimed: "Well, 'pon my soul and body, and that's what you'euns makes pictures with. I made sure it was some kind of a Yankee gun; it did look so frightful with that man taken sight at me and Johnny. I tell you, I thought our time had come sure." That evening as she passed out of the lines, the old lady appeared to take great pleasure in showing us her picture, saying, "See, there's me holding the basket of berries, and there's Johnny, the wagon, and old Buck, too; all jest looking as natural as life, and done most as quick as shootin', only I didn't hear anything pop; but I tell you, Mr. Captain, I was scared." We offered five dollars for that picture but it was evidently not for sale. The country people generally came with their marketables to the city on Saturdays in great numbers, which compelled our guards to economize time and travel by escorting citizens to the city in squads of a dozen or twenty. The 14th of June, just after the guard had left with one of these squads there came to the post two delicate, fair-haired girls, the eldest probably sixteen and the younger about thirteen years of age, accompanied by an old negro, who bore on her head a large basket of huckleberries. The girls each had a peck basket of this early fruit. They took seats in the shade of our tall hedge fence, to await the return of the guards. In these young ladies' manners and speech I noticed a degree of refinement above the ordinary people. Their dresses, though somewhat worn and faded, were neat fitting and serupulously clean. I felt interested to know something of their peculiar misfortune, feeling certain they had seen better and happier days. In compliance to my inquiries, the oldest girl gave a short statement, in substance, as follows:

At the commencement of the war, their father owned one of the best plantations on Chickamauga River, and worked about fifty slaves. Their two brothers had early joined the rebel ranks, and one of them fell in battle in 1861. Their father died from disease in 1862, leaving their mother, and with a faithful old negro man as boss of the slaves, they got on very

well, until the great battle of Chickamauga. On Sunday the contending armies drew near in furious conflict. The mother, two daughters and the old black woman, for safety, took refuge in the cellar; but soon a wicked shell exploded in and set fire to the house. They then fled to the woods, in the rear of the rebel line, and found shelter in the cabin of a poor white woman, whose husband was a rebel soldier. The loss of property, excitement, and over exertion, proved too much for the feeble mother, who, after a few weeks' illness, died. The slaves all left the houseless and friendless plantation, and they were still sharing the humble shelter d caorse, scant fare of the war widow and her children. The kind-hearted old colored woman yet remained true to them, and they had just learned that their only brother was a prisoner in Chattanooga. He had taken the oath of allegiance, but would be sent north of the Ohio River, and they desired to see him before he left.

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The next day, after being relieved, I stated to Adjutant General Moore briefly the case of the rebel prisoner and brother. Before night he was employed by the chief of transportation at Chattanooga to work in the depot rubbing up locomotives, and his two sisters found friends in the city, with whom they boarded at the expense of the ex-rebel.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Tersley Told Information Concerning Matters of Current Interest to Kentuckians.

THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

More Are Found Accurately Detailed the Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Princeton, Ky., April 1.—News has been brought here by a rural mail carrier of an outrage of the night riders, as the result of which tobacco and other property valued at several thousand dollars was destroyed near Lamasco, on the Lyon county line. About twenty-five or thirty masked men went to the home of Tom Reddick, near here, and forced him to go to his barn and point out tobacco belonging to Mr. Wallace, one of the most prominent independent tobacco men in that district. The raiders then put oil on the tobacco and burned it. From Reddick's place they went to Wallace's farm, where they destroyed his barn filled with tobacco. Wallace had refused to join the Tobacco Growers' association. The people are greatly wrought up over the news of the latest outrage and a vigilance committee being talked of.

Night Riders Get Busy.

Princeton, Ky., March 27.—The tobacco beds of a number of independent planters in the county south of Princeton have been practically ruined. The canvas was torn from the beds and grass and clover seed and salt sprinkled on the beds. These planters had been frequently warned that unless they joined the association of tobacco growers they would be visited by night riders, who, it is thought, did the damage.

LOCAL OPTION PARADE

Electation at Lebanon, Ky., the Cause of Great Excitement.

Lebanon, Ky., March 28.—A local option election was held here Tuesday amid scenes of great excitement. In the morning a procession made up of 2,000 women and children paraded the principal streets shouting and cheering for the abolition of the saloons. The election resulted in a victory for the "Drys" by sixty-three majority.

Warrants were sworn out for R. N. Wathen, president of the Kentucky Distillers' association and Colonel Wallace Cardwell of the governor's staff, and about twelve other citizens, charging them with bribery. All the parties gave bond except Wathen and Cardwell, who insisted on going to jail, but were allowed to go free. Former Chief of Police Yowell was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. Lebanon is in Marion county, one of the largest distilling counties in the state.

Wanted in Texas.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 27.—Two patrolmen last evening arrested Ed Shingleton, who is wanted on the charge of committing a murder in Hardin county, Texas. In August, 1906, after his arrest in Texas, Shingleton broke jail and finally wandered back to this city, his former home. The arrest was made while he was driving across the Little Kanawha

No Secret—No Patent

Dr. Northcutt's Prescriptions

MANUFACTURED BY

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Co.
(INCORPORATED)

RICHMOND : KENTUCKY

The Best Is None Too Good If You Are Sick

Elix. Asthma Cure

If you suffer with Asthma, Hay Fever, or Troubled Respiration, take Dr. Northcutt's Asthma Elixir.

The Ideal Liver Tonic

If you suffer with Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Gastritis, Derangement of Stomach or Liver, take Dr. Northcutt's Ideal Liver Tonic.

Rheumatic Elix.

If you suffer with Sciatica, Neuralgia, Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, with or without fever, take Dr. Northcutt's Rheumatic Elixir.

Catarrh Elixir

If you suffer from Catarrh of the Head, Nasal or Systematic, Catarrh affecting the Stomach or Bladder, take Dr. Northcutt's Catarrh Elixir.

Elix. Nephritic Compound

If you suffer with Cystites, Kidneys or Bladder troubles, Weak Back, Weakness of Heart Action, Shortness of Breath, take Nephritic Compound.

Elixir Utero Comp.

If you suffer with irregular or delayed Menses, Weight, Tenderness, Lucorrhœa, Ovarian Pains or Neuresthenia, take Dr. Northcutt's Utero Comp.

Elix. Sexo Comp.

If you suffer from Lost Vitality, Impotency, Lassitude, Deficiency in Vital Force or Mental Energy, take Sexo Compound.

Elix. Iro Ecthol Comp.

If you suffer from Enlarged or Strumas Glands, Scrofula, Sore Mouth, Skin Eruptions, any Specific Taint in Blood, take Iro Ecthol Compound.

Brilliantain Hair Tonic

For the Hair. Cures diseases of the Scalp, Dandruff, Flava, and is a fine dressing for the hair.

Cough Elix Comp.

For Croup, Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Dr. Northcutt's Cough Elixir, the quickest, safest and surest of all remedies for Coughs and Colds.

Diarrhoea and Colic Cure

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Tenesmus, Cramp or Billious Colic, Intestinal Pains.

Favorite Liniment

For man or beast. Can be used successfully in most all cases where a Liniment or counter irritant is indicated.

Vermi Elixir

For Worms or Worm Fever, Foul Breath or Intestinal Irritation with children.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

THEY CURE

Dr. Northcutt's Elixirs are prepared by the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Co., of Richmond, Ky. only the active principal and the Alkaloid of the plant or herb being used. The Pharmaceutical work is absolutely perfect, guaranteeing a perfect and uniform action of each dose taken. Formula and dose on each bottle.

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Co., Inc.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

For Sale by all Druggists.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he

MOORISH QUESTION

IS SERIOUS, BUT SOLUTION REGARDED AS SIMPLE.

SULTAN IS EXPECTED TO YIELD

All Claims Formulated By the Commander of the French Armored Cruiser Jeanne d'Arc.

Paris, March 28.—In official quarters it is recognized that the Moroccan situation is serious, but the consensus of European opinion being favorable to France's action, a solution of the difficulties is regarded as being very simple and not likely to produce complications.

The sultan of Morocco is expected to yield promptly all the claims formulated by the commander of the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, now at Tangier, so soon as he is convinced that the French attitude is inflexible and that France has the unanimous support of the powers.

No news has reached the foreign office relative to the occupation of Oudja by the French troops.

A dispatch received from Gen. Lautay, commander of the column of occupation, announced that a squadron of Spahis had been ordered to make a forced march from Sidi-bel-Abbes, Algeria, to Oudja. The Spahis can not reach Oudja before March 30.

A battery of artillery and a battalion of zouaves have left Tlemcen, Algeria, for Lella, Marnas, on the Morocco frontier.

Gen. Lautay has arrived at Sidi-bel-Abbes and has taken charge of the military operations.

A news agency announced that the headquarters of the French military mission at Fez had been pillaged.

No confirmation of the statement has been received in official circles here.

Six hundred men of the first foreign legion and a quantity of stores will leave Sidi-bel-Abbes for Tlemcen, and another battery of artillery from Oran has been ordered to join the column of occupation.

FIREWORKS SET OFF BY SPARK.

One Man Torn To Pieces and Many Seriously Injured.

New York, March 28.—A spark caused by a blow from a hammer ignited a quantity of set pieces in the finishing room of the Consolidated Fireworks Co. at Graniterville S. I., and in the explosion that followed one man was torn to pieces, a boy and two girls were probably fatally injured, and seven other persons were burned. Henry Paul, a boy, was nailling the wooden bottom on a "geyser" piece, when a spark from his hammer started a fire, and an explosion followed that rent the building and enveloped it in flames. Arnold Ruff, aged 30 years, was killed instantly. His head was torn from the body. Paul was burned from head to foot, as were Helen Decker, aged 17 years, and Margaret Koski, 19 years old. These three, it is thought, can not recover. The monetary loss was small.

Explosions Was the Boy's Mania.

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 28.—Roy Bourquin, aged 17 year, was arrested here charged with attempting to blow up the county hospital with dynamite. He placed several sticks of dynamite on the hospital furnace, but luckily it was discovered in time.

Had it exploded heavy loss of life would doubtless have resulted. Bourquin has a mania for explosions. A year ago he lost an eye and his right hand as the result of setting off dynamite.

Thirty Sacks of Gold Seized.

Pueblo, Col., March 28.—Thirty sacks of gold, valued at \$10,000, said to have been stolen from the mines at Rhyolite, Nev., and shipped into Pueblo by high graders, were seized at the local office of the Wells-Fargo Express Co. by Deputy United States Marshal Frank, of Denver. The ore, which was sent into Pueblo a sack at a time, was delivered to George Richardson.

Tragedy in a Cemetery.

Bristol, Tenn., March 28.—Lillie Davis, aged 20, following a quarrel with her sweetheart, shot herself in the left breast in the private square of the city cemetery and is dying. The young man was arrested.

Piano Factory Destroyed.

Chicago, March 28.—The factory of the M. Schultz Co., manufacturers of pianos, located at Erie and Carpenter streets, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Big Drop In Temperature.

Norfolk, Neb., March 28.—A cold wave, causing a drop of 23 degrees, struck Norfolk and the Northwest. The range for the day was 55 degrees and the range for the week 65 degrees.

St. Paul, Minn., March 28.—A severe sleet storm has severed all telegraph communication with Duluth.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

St. Paul, Minn., March 28.—The Northern Pacific passenger train for St. Paul, which left Duluth at 11:10, was wrecked at Carlton, Minn. The engine and mail combination cars were derailed and the engineer and fireman, both of St. Paul, were killed.

Editor Assassinated.

Moscow, Russia, March 28.—Dr. Jolos, editor of The Russki Vedomost, was assassinated here by an unknown youth, who shot him with a revolver as he was leaving his residence. The murderer escaped.

26 ARE KILLED AND 100 INJURED

IN TRAIN WRECK—TEN COACHES DASH THROUGH OPEN SWITCH.

Cars Were Hurled in Every Direction, Four of Them Being Smashed Into Splinters.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—A disastrous wreck on the Southern Pacific occurred 1½ miles east of this town when westbound train No. 9, from New Orleans for San Francisco, ran into an open switch while going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and 10 of the 14 coaches were derailed.

Twenty-six people are known to have been killed, and the list will total much higher. The injured number about 100, many of whom will die. The wrecked coaches were hurled in every direction. Four of them were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans. They occupied the smoker and day coach.

The dead were terribly mangled. Eighteen were taken to Colton and eight additional bodies could be seen underneath one of the overturned and demolished cars.

This car could not be raised until a derrick was brought from Los Angeles, 60 miles away.

The injured were carried to this city in vehicles of all sorts, and the Colton hospital was quickly filled to its capacity. Many were then taken to the Presbyterian church and to private residences.

But two Americans are known to have been killed, although several of those among the injured will undoubtedly die.

The baggeman of the train, whose name had not been ascertained, was also killed.

Engineer Clarence Wormington and Fireman Victor Crebb both jumped and were caught in the wreckage. They were both terribly burned and scalded. John Golden, train conductor, was in the Pullman section of the train and escaped injury. Out of about 90 Pullman passengers, there were but two who sustained serious injury.

The three Pullman coaches and the diners, which were in the rear of the train, did not leave the track. The occupants of these cars were practically unharmed.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Many Factories, Telephone Exchange and Business Houses Destroyed.

Danville, Va., March 29.—A disastrous fire broke out in South Boston, 32 miles northeast of here, and, spreading rapidly, destroyed tobacco factories and other buildings, threatening the destruction of the entire town and entailing a loss estimated variously up to \$1,000,000.

The flames spread to other tobacco factories and other buildings, including the telephone exchange, which was located at quite a distance from the tobacco section, and they were destroyed.

Appeals for assistance were telegraphed to this city and to Durham, N. C.

Meantime the conflagration was spreading, and a message received here stated that all of the tobacco district and a large section of the business district had been destroyed, and that the fire was still burning, but under control.

South Boston is the junction of the Southern and the Norfolk & Western railroads, and its population at the last census was 1,875.

Dog Ate Dynamite.

Mammoth, Ark., March 29.—William Calhoun, Horace Gordon and James Grinn are painfully wounded, while others had narrow escapes from instant death when Juno, a faithful watch dog, who was following them, stumbled and fell from a cliff above almost at their feet. The dog was blown to pieces and the men were stunned. It is believed the animal had swallowed several pounds of dynamite just before leaving a blasting camp.

Forest Fires Raging.

Montgomery, Ala., March 29.—Forest fires are raging in South Alabama, near the Florida line, and millions of dollars worth of pine timber is in peril. Every effort is being made to stop the flames, but the dry weather makes the work difficult.

No More Passes.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—Both houses of the legislature took final action on the railroad antipass bill, adopting it by a practically unanimous vote and sending it to the governor.

Eight Buildings Burned.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 29.—Fire destroyed the Commercial and McCawley's hotels, four stores and two residences in Iroquois, Ont. The loss is \$100,000.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

Jackson, Miss., March 29.—Charles Coleman, a negro, was hanged at Magnolia for the murder of Iddo Dillon, another negro. The hanging was public.

Deposits a \$1,000 Ransom.

Dover, Del., March 29.—Dr. Marvin, father of Horace Marvin, aged 4 years, who has been missing from his home near here for more than two weeks, deposited \$1,000 in gold with the cashier of a local bank, which will be paid for the return of the boy.

Editor Assassinated.

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RUDOLPH SPRECKELS

IS BACKING THE INQUISITORS—IS READY TO SPEND

\$100,000 TO GET MEN "HIGHER UP"

Every Department of the City and County Government Will Be Thoroughly Examined.

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DYNAMITE KILLS 54 MEN.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, March 30.—Four white men and 50 natives were killed and three whites and 16 natives injured by an explosion of two cases of dynamite at the Driefontein mine. One of the killed was William Harvey, an American. The explosion occurred at a time when the mine workers were mustered preparatory to going to work. A native tampered with the dynamite.

A seaman saw the child fall, and while the ship was being brought to a stop hospital attendants found Mrs. Aquila trying to force her body through the porthole. She was overpowered and placed under restraint until the ship made port.

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The bodies were recovered by the husband, who had searched since his wife with the little ones left their home in Mill Brook.

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8

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

Notice to Correspondents.

Next week we commence printing The Citizen a day earlier than we have been doing, so it can reach a large part of its subscribers by Thursday of each week. Mail your news letters hereafter not later than FRIDAY of each week so that they will reach The Citizen Office by Saturday or Monday at the very latest.

JACKSON COUNTY.

MIDDLE FORK.

Mar. 29.—Robert Tussey of this place has gone to hauling goods or Mr. W. M. Clark of McKee.—Miss Demie Cole and her brother, Delbert, made a business trip to Indian Creek Friday.—Miss Sarah Lear of near Carico is very poorly.—Mr. Lige Angel has gone to McKee today.—Cap Wilson and Green Parker have gone into the business.—Ben Tussey went to see his brother, Joe, of near Indian Creek Sunday.—Lige Angel traded a fine cow and calf to Mr. Bob Lea for a wagon, and got \$11.00 to boot.—Farmers are beginning to hustle around in this community since the sun has begun to shine so warm.—Mr. Cleveland Angel lost a fine work steer the other day.—Mr. James Angel of Indian Creek mad a flying trip to Letter Box Friday.—Robert Baker (Little Robert) is planning to go to Hamilton, Ohio Sunday.—Little Bertha Summers has been on the sick list this week.—Nina Angel and little son, Joe, went out the other evening fishing and caught a fine lot of sun perch and red eyes. Nina says she is going to make that her daily occupation this summer.—Ollie and Dadie Angel made a flying trip to their uncle, Joe Tussey's, Saturday evening.

HURLEY.

Mar. 29.—The nice weather still continues and the farmers seem to be very busy planning for their crops.—Most all in this community have their Irish potatoes planted.—Jacob and Palestine Gabbard and Jake Gabbard, Jr., planted a large patch Thursday. They say they want them to be in time for the Association next fall.—Mrs. Carlotta Seals of near Parrot, who visited friends and relatives at this place last week, returned home Monday.—Mrs. Sarah McCollum of Hooten Creek is visiting her father, Steve Fields of Letter Box this week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Alumbaugh of Birch Lick visited Mrs. Alumbaugh's sister, Mrs. W. M. Gabbard of this place Saturday and Sunday last.—Nannie Gabbard, Silda Angel and Pollie McCollum all took a nice walk Sunday afternoon.—Riley and Nannie Gabbard, George and Pollie McCollum were the guests of Silda Angel Sunday.—W. M. Gabbard made a business trip to McKee Thursday.—Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. Kizzie Hurley visited at Mr. Cris Roberts' Sunday.—Mrs. Letha J. Lakes of Hooten Creek is reported to be very poorly.—Died, March 26th, John Morris, who has been a great sufferer from heart trouble for some time. He was a good citizen and loved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, six children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved ones.

HUGH.

Apr. 1.—We have been having very pretty weather the last two weeks and the roads have dried pretty thoroughly.—Mr. Wm. Parks has been peeling bark this past week.—J. A. Parks has ordered some spring hats so the women won't have to go to town to get their hats.—George Benge had a working last Thursday and his wife had a quilting.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kimberlain made a business trip to W. R. Benge's last Monday.—Mr. Geo. Benge and wife visited Mrs. Benge's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harden Azbill Saturday night.—Miss Dora Ely visited Beatrice Hale Sunday.—Mr. Vernon Ely, Robert Baker and Noras Alexander of Berea visited their parents Saturday.—Miss Gracie Parks, who attended school at Berea during the winter term has returned home.—Miss Maggie Benge visited Beatrice Hale Sunday.—It is reported that the one who captures Geo. Purvis, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Wm. Gay, will get a large reward.—Mrs. F. Synda Rose, who has had La Grippe is able to be out again.—Sunday school will be held at the Owseay Fork school house, Sunday at 10 a. m. Let's all go and have a good Sunday school.

EVERGREEN.

Apr. 2.—Rev. D. B. Clemons preached an Easter sermon at Mr. R. F. Jones' Sunday.—Rev. Tom Campbell, formerly a citizen of Horse Lick has returned from Clay county and located at the Morgan Farbush place on the state road.—Mr. T. E. Jones visited friends at Gray Hawk Sunday.—Mr. Lulu Phillips of Hooten Branch has roses in bloom.—Bradley Gabbard and George McCollum of Indian Creek visited friends near Evergreen Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Bert Phillips of Goochland visited his old home

ilton, Ohio for two years, have come back to live.—Mr. A. T. Abney was at Wilder Saturday on business.—Mr. John Hoskins of Berea was here Friday on business.—Charley Abney was over from Brush Creek Sunday to buy a yoke of steers from A. T. Abney.—Several folks from this place are attending court at Richmond, Monday April 1st.—W. H. Stephen and wife visited at O. M. Payne's Sunday.

Life of Mrs. John Black.

Dicy Davis was born in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, January 9th, 1859, and departed this life in Huntington, Illinois, after an illness of two weeks with La Grippe, on March 20th, 1907 at 5 p. m.

She was married to John Black, February 22, 1879. To them were born two children, Mrs. W. L. Pleasant and Mrs. Ed. Goodwin. Mr. and Mrs. Black lived near Conway, Ky., till in November, 1885 they moved near Huntington, Illinois, where she lived the rest of her life.

In her girlhood she united with the Scaffold Cane Baptist Church, but on removing to Illinois, placed her membership with the Lamotte Christian Church of which she was a faithful member.

She was a consistent Christian, a kind and loving wife and mother and a good neighbor who was loved and respected by all who knew her.

She leaves a husband, two daughters and her mother, Mrs. J. E. Croucher of Disputanta, Ky., and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

The funeral sermon was preached at the church by Rev. J. J. Douglass of Robinson, Illinois, after which her remains were laid in their final earthly resting place in the cemetery nearby.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Apr. 1.—We have had some fine farming weather the past two weeks and the people have been making good use of it, sowing oats and breaking up their corn ground.—Mrs. Josephine Isaacs of Kings Mill, Ohio paid us a flying visit last Saturday and Sunday.—J. G. Rowlett, our agent for The Citizen, has not had a chance to be out very much lately on account of his farming.—Our merchant, Mr. Perry Begley has dissolved the partnership between him and Mrs. Botner. The store is now simply Perry Begley's store.—Our postmaster, Mr. Botner, is attending to his farming and his wife is in charge of the postoffice.—Sam Becknell died at his home last Sunday.—Mr. Theophilus Wilson and John Becknell have been hauling posts to fence in the Rowlett and Becknell-Wilson graveyard.

BREATHITT COUNTY.

ATHOL.

Mar. 30.—The farmers of this place are very busy sowing oats and getting ready to plant corn.—Mr. Harvey Jones, who was shot, it is claimed, by Celdon Palmer is now able to stir about.—Elijah Gabbard was thrown from a horse a few days ago and got his arm broken.—Mrs. Phoebe Bowman was visiting relatives last Friday.—Old Uncle Owens Crawford of this place, died of dropsy, last Wednesday. He was ninety years old.—S. J. Crawford of this place sold his store to a company from Danville. We are all sorry to give him up, but we wish the new company good success.—Since Mr. Green Kilburn went into office as magistrate, the boys have become somewhat civilized.—Mr. Henry Gross of Mill Branch is doing well in the goods business.—Mr. Logan Bowman of Sow Branch is now working on the K. and P. Railroad.—Andrew Bowman returned home from Berea, where he has been in school for the last three months. He expects to return to Berea next fall or winter.—A. D. Johnson has bought the new store from M. Sutton, and now has his store full of all kinds of goods. We all wish him good luck in his new business.—Rollen Judd of Lyons Creek is moving to his new farm on Middle Fork. We are all glad to welcome him as our neighbor.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE

Mar. 30.—Farmers are getting on fine with their work in this section. Wheat is looking well.—On Tuesday, March 19th, Mrs. Paul Rogers of Cartersville was badly burned while she and her small boys were burning a place to sow lettuce seed. Her clothing caught fire and she burned her hands severely trying to smother the fire in her clothes. Fortunately there was a rain barrel near the house. She found she could not control the fire and she ran and got in the water barrel and thus saved her life.—Mr. Joe Boatman has had a very severe attack of pneumonia but is now improving very fast.—Mrs. Tom Green has also been sick but she is better now.—Old Uncle Nat Willmit of Gum Sulphur, died last Thursday night. He was 81 years old.—Mr. Joe Wylie has returned from Oklahoma, where he has been for his health. He looks very much improved since he came back.—Mrs. R. C. Boain and Mrs. J. G. Clark were in Paint Lick last Thursday.—Mr. R. C. Boain has a large barn of lambs, eighty-one in number.—People have been planting their gardens sooner this year than they

have before for a long time and every thing looks prosperous at this time.—Rev. Lunsford preached at Level Green Easter Sunday.—People are now gathering turkey eggs.—Eggs are plentiful now and sell at a fair price.

The only excuse for buying anything but a Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Baking Powder is to save a few cents in price.

ROYAL costs you a few cents more per can than Alum or Phosphate of Lime powders, but it is worth far more than the difference to keep your biscuits, cakes and pastry free from the injurious effects of these cheapening substitutes.

(Continued use of Alum means permanent injury to health.)

Avoid Alum Ailments—Say plainly ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Gold Bricks and Gold Nuggets.

(Continued from First Page.)
and what is happening across the ocean and on the other side of the world. Busy people have no time to read the daily papers and the many magazines which tell of these things. Poor people cannot pay for all these things. People who have not had a great education cannot understand all that these papers and magazines say. The Citizen gives the most important news of the whole country and world in few words and simple style so that those who have not had a great education and have no time to read many papers and magazines, may still know all the most important things that are happening in the world.

ESTILL COUNTY.

WAGERSVILLE.

Apr. 1.—We are having some nice weather now.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Warford, on March the 30th, a boy.—Mrs. A. E. Scrivner is very sick with La Grippe.—Mrs. R. J. Scrivner, who has been sick is improving nicely.—J. M. Edwards is in Cincinnati this week buying goods.—Drummer Willson passed thru here Saturday on his way to Irvine.—Miss Grace Wagers entertained a few friends Wednesday night of last week.—Misses Nettie, Grace and Kathryn Wagers, Messrs. Hume Wagers and Vernon Scrivner were the guests of Willie and Annie Wilson Sunday.—Misses Kathryn and Fan Wagers entertained friends Sunday night.—Miss Fan Wagers and Frank Congleton were the guests of Misses Ella and Maude Park Sunday.—Miss Nettie Wagers was the guest of Miss Rita Scrivner Saturday night.—Mr. Jeff Wagers was in Irvine Thursday last.—Several men and boys from this place attended court at Richmond on Monday.

THE GROUND COVERED.

The President Has Nothing to Add on Railroad Situation.

Washington, April 2.—President Roosevelt has written a letter to the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, declining the invitation of that organization to speak at Springfield on the railroad situation.

The president says it would be a waste of time for him to accept the invitation, because he would only repeat what he has already said in pub-

Hetty's Thoughtfulness.
"Mamma and I," said Hetty, "are both taking medicine, but it's very different, you know, so mamma has tied a string around her bottle, so as to tell it from mine; now I suppose I'll have to tie a string around mine so as to tell it from hers."

The Quick and the Dead.

"What is the difference between the quick and the dead?" is a riddle that comes from Oxford through the Westminster-Gazette. The answer is adequate and up to date: "The 'quick' are those who are quick at getting out of the way of motor cars; the 'dead' are those who are not."

Nickel Worth \$2.

In 1868 a nickel pattern bore the head of Liberty with a coronet. The reverse had a "V" within a laurel wreath, above which connecting the ends is a scroll with the motto "In God We Trust," between the folds of the scroll being a small Maltese cross. The pattern in nickel is now valued at two dollars.

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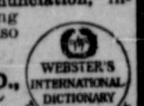
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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

He addresses and messages to congress. He makes it clear that he is in favor of government supervision of railroads, believing that it will be beneficial both to the corporations and the public.

He again points out the danger of overcapitalization and expresses the hope that proper laws will be enacted to remedy this evil.

The president declares with emphasis that he is not making war on the railroads, but says that when he asks for a square deal he means a square deal.

Recent developments, he says, have only served to convince him that his previous utterances with reference to railroads and other corporations are correct. He urges that additional power be given the Interstate commerce commission, and justifies the new interstate commerce law.

I am their friend,

C. B. MOORE.